

BRAZELLE'S ASTONISHING THEORY EXPLAINING RADIUM

Says That It Has No Light or Heat of Its Own, but Is Merely a Vehicle by Which Light, Force and Heat Become Manifest to the Brain of Man, Under the Influence of Dynamic Waves of Force, Which Are Unable to Pass Freely Through It in Their Selected Paths—Phenomenon Comes From Without and Not From Within, and the Resistant Inertness of the New Substance Is the Secret of Its Apparent Radio Activity.

BECAUSE IT HAS NO INHERENT ENERGY IS NEVER EXHAUSTED

Benjamin Brazelle, inventor and scientist, whose startling theories regarding matter, electricity and gravitation were published in The Republic seven years ago, now advances a remarkable proposition concerning the nature of radium.

He advances the theory that radium has no useful energy within itself, and therefore does not project rays of force as commonly stated. He says that its manifest energy comes from without and is due to swiftly moving matter, in a state unlike itself, striking the radium with a dynamic wave of a specific kind. But radium, on account of its inertness and resisting quality to these waves, its molecular arrangement and pitch, retards these waves from passing freely through and to and fro in their selected paths, hence they rebound with equal force, but are transposed into waves of a different pitch and become manifest to the brain of man as heat, light and force. Had these waves passed freely through the mass of radium as they do through other matter, there would have been no manifestation of heat, light and force.

The fact that the radium loses none of its bulk or appreciable amount of energy is thus explained.

Concerning radium, he says: "There has been and is now much interest manifested by all thinking minds in reference to this wonderful substance, with an intense desire to know how it comes to its great energy. Why does it not consume or exhaust itself as do all other substances when in an active state?"

"It seems to me that the answer or solution to this problem should be hard to find. It is claimed by leading scientists, who have experimented with radium that its maximum velocity is 100,000 miles a second. This activity goes on spontaneously and continuously without chemical action and without any expenditure of energy; in fact, without in the least changing its nature or condition, herein lies the great mystery."

"In The St. Louis Republic, March 29, 1904, Professor Scarborough of the Normal School, Warrensburg, Mo., says: 'That he does not believe that the law of conservation of energy, the fundamental law in all physics, will be overthrown.' Yet here is a substance that manifests in such a way as to destroy the very foundation of this (so-called) fundamental law. No wonder great minds are staggered and bewildered as they see their pet theories and 'fixed' laws disrupted and torn asunder before their eyes."

"The trouble, in my opinion, is not with the law, but man's erroneous conception and interpretation of the law."

"For hundreds of years chemistry has taught that matter is indivisible, 'fixed,' or as unchangeable as space. But now, by means of the discovery of X-rays, radium, etc., they are halting and reviewing their 'fixed' laws, for they seem to have discovered that the atom is very large body, built up by aggregations of thousands of minute particles of matter, which they call 'ions' and 'electrons'."

"The early scientists made the mistake of assuming that they were dealing, theoretically, with primary atoms, when, in fact, they were in touch only with large groups, colonies, of atoms, formed into cells, molecules, and higher organized forms, manifesting in a secondary or physical state."

"I maintain that man to-day has not come in touch, physically, with an atom, or electron (so-called), but that he is dealing with none else but large groups of atoms, which have resolved themselves from a primary or secondary state."

"The 'very electron' consists of particles of matter finer yet, with physical attributes."

"Force, energy—what is it? A few scientists claim to begin with, that there is matter, spirit and force. That matter is substance, that spirit and force are immaterial; that matter and spirit unite and that force is the result of about immaterialism."

"Now, I cannot conceive of spirit and force being immaterial, for if this be true, then they are naught else but space. How, then, can such unite with matter or energize the same?"

"Spirit (so-called) is matter of a kind and force, motion. Matter is that which matter moves swiftly to and fro in non-resisting space—hence, manifested by dynamic impact upon matter."

"Therefore, matter and motion—force—no beginning had, nor can it cease to be no more than space. This being true, then the 'law of conservation of energy' will never be overthrown, since it is not a law of itself but the result and effect of all matter in motion."

"Electricity (so-called) is simply matter manifesting in specific waves; also light, heat, cold and wind are due to specific waves of matter, consequently these 'fixed' laws of force and life—fixed by man—resolve themselves into one—the law of dynamics—mechanical—manifesting in countless ways."

"It is contended by many learned men that substance of a kind cannot be changed into a substance of a different kind, for they insist that the seventy odd elements are primary. It does not seem to occur to them that a physical world like this could not consist of matter in a primary state. That the earth and all forms upon the same is composed of matter in a complex state, that each substance consists of two or more of the primary elements in a combined state, that the constituent parts may be evolved and changed into a substance of unlike kind by rearrangement."

"This perpetual change always did exist and is the only 'fixed' law that matter knows—the law of change—there is no 'fixed' except it be the primary atom, motion, forms and space."

"The primary atom is both the smallest and largest particle of matter there is in space. It has no weight, is spherical, is hollow, has two unlike hemispheres with open poles, the one convex, the other concave; each hemisphere, because of form, vibrates in a different pitch, thus producing a note of a different negative pole; these are not of a uniform size, are transparent, hence primary light does not travel, but is everywhere. These atoms consist of but one substance or element, but manifest different characteristics because of their difference in sizes and pitches; they have three primary motions, namely, their walls vibrate, they rotate on their axis and travel in circular and undulating orbits; if at any time they strike each other, they rebound because of their thin elastic walls; thus no solid atoms, for nature abhors a vacuum. It has often been said that nature abhors a vacuum, but she cannot be true, as she moves and has her being in a void—a vacuum."

"The smallest of these atoms can and do pass to and fro through the largest way of the open poles; they also form bi-cells and tri-cells by revolving within each other."

"These primary atoms vibrate and move with the highest velocity known to matter in any other state, therefore their dynamic force is greater than all other states of matter by passing to and fro, through and between the cells and molecules of all other secondary forms and states of matter."

"These atoms, double and triune atoms group themselves in such order as to form perfect, tiny, planetary systems when forming molecules, stars, planets, etc., etc."

"No atom has useful energy within itself and alone; it cannot manifest in any way except jointly with other atoms; it does not ever change its state if it were alone in space; it could not build worlds or other forms except it unite with other atoms and thus manifest its presence in countless ways."

"If the above be true, in reference to primary atomic matter, then it is also true that radium has no useful energy within itself, and therefore does not project rays of force as commonly stated by some—rays of force, its manifest energy comes from without and is due to swiftly moving matter, in a state unlike itself, striking the radium with a dynamic wave of a specific kind. But radium, on account of its resisting quality, does not allow these waves to pass freely through, but retards them, hence they rebound with equal force, but are transformed into waves of a different pitch, thus manifesting to the brain of man, as heat, light and force. Had these waves passed freely through the mass of radium, then there could not have been any local manifestation of heat, light and force."

"With the exception of radium, so far as known, these waves of matter pass so freely through matter that they are less resistant to the passage through them of these waves of force, and that local energy is always present, even though it does not manifest to the senses of man."

"Radium is not unlike other substances except in the greater resistance to the passage of these rays of force, thus causing concentration and producing intense local lines of force."

"No body can, within itself and alone, manifest energy of any kind. If a body having a negative, invisible energy is acted upon by an invisible energy of a positive kind, then these two forces produce a result, or energy of a visible and sensible kind to man."

Seven years ago Brazelle advanced the theory that metals had life and grew from seeds like plants and could be changed into the other. His theory was published in The Republic and newspapers throughout the country."

In the same article Brazelle questioned the infallibility of Newton's laws of gravitation. Since radium has outdone the scientific world, noted scientists also have raised the same question."

100 DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY

\$100

Tenth Week's Offering

"THE BARGAIN HUNTERS"

A Novel Contest Which Will Try Your Skill as a Shopper, Familiarize You With the Various Stores Where You Can Save Money, Pay Well for Your Time and Make You Practical Besides.

You Will Find It Profitable to Shop.



"THE BARGAIN HUNTERS"

Will read the Wednesday Republic and amuse as well as instruct themselves in a contest for seven awards of \$40, \$25, \$15, \$5, \$5, \$5 and \$5 each. Names of successful contestants and how they made their purchases to secure the awards will be published in the Wednesday Republic of June 22.



MAKE YOUR LIST OUT LIKE THIS

On a sheet of paper, from the prices named in the advertisements:

I HAVE SELECTED THE FOLLOWING BARGAINS:

	Reg. Price	Barg. Price	Saved
At Jones's, A Coat	\$10.00	\$8.00	\$2.00
At Smith's, Shoes	\$3.50	\$2.00	\$1.50
At Williams's, A Hat	\$3.00	\$2.00	\$1.00
At Brown's, A Suit	\$25.00	\$15.00	\$10.00

Etc., Etc., until you have disposed of the seventy-five dollars you are supposed to have; then total up what you saved.

Enclose the list attached to the coupon, printed herewith, properly filled out, and send it to Uncle Eke O'Nomical, care The Republic, St. Louis, Mo. See that it will be in his hands by next Saturday noon. To the person making the greatest saving the next award of Forty Dollars will be awarded; to the next highest Twenty-five Dollars; to the next highest Fifteen Dollars, and to the four next Five Dollars each.

THE BARGAIN HUNTERS CONTEST.

UNCLE EKE O'NOMICAL, THE REPUBLIC, ST. LOUIS, MO. No. 10.

I have selected Bargains following the conditions of "The Bargain Hunters Contest" as per list attached and saved \$

Name

Street

Date

Town or City

TENTH WEEK'S CONTEST WILL BEGIN IN THE REPUBLIC OF JUNE 15

And will be continued every Wednesday, a different series of advertisements being taken up each week. All readers are asked to enter "THE BARGAIN HUNTERS CONTEST" and secure the awards offered. "THE BARGAIN HUNTERS" are an economical, saving couple, who, by strict and methodical reading of the advertisements in The Republic, have been able to save money when others who have not made the best of the opportunities have spent it. This week their rich Uncle Eke O'Nomical, taking an intense interest in the saving spirit they evidence, has sent them sixty dollars as a present, to be spent by them in making purchases in the stores mentioned below. Each week it is the purpose of Uncle Eke to send an amount for the same purpose, and it is to the persons selecting the bargains from the advertisements of the stores mentioned as they appear in the current issue of THE WEDNESDAY REPUBLIC, and on which they would save the greatest amount, comparing the regular price as advertised with the bargain price, that awards will be made.

How to Get the Awards:

"The Bargain Hunters" contest is intended to develop the reader's skill as a shopper, just as if he or she were really buying the goods instead of merely making a selection from the advertisements. No more than one article of any bargain advertised should be selected; WHOLESALE BUYING OF ANY ONE THING WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. Every article selected must be named specifically; the mere fact that "a dollar article" was bought for 50 cents will not be accepted.

CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEST.

REPUBLIC EMPLOYEES OR THEIR FAMILIES ARE NOT PERMITTED TO ENTER THIS CONTEST.

Owing to the many ways in which a bargain can be stated it is difficult for Uncle Eke to devise general rules to cover all the specific cases which might cause doubt in the contestant's mind. So to guide those in this week's contest the following ruling is made upon generally questioned points:

Contestants may submit as many different estimates as they please, but under no circumstances will any person receive more than one award.

No item will be considered that does not show a saving, even though it be 1 cent, to make up the even \$75.00.

In a single item quoting two or more articles or grades, only one can be taken.

The quantity bought must be determined by the selling price—that is, if the selling price represents 1 yard, only 1 yard can be taken. If the selling price is for a quantity, that price must be taken. This is made necessary for the reason that no two might consider any number of yards, etc., practical. The following will explain:

10 1/2 yards Scotch Axminster Filling, mahogany, was \$175, now \$550

In the above case only one yard can be taken.

\$15.00 Japanese Matting for \$1.50—High grade, in choice carpet designs, blue, brown and green; regular price \$1.50 per roll of 40 yards, our price for this lot..... \$5.00

Leather Belt..... 1.00

Leather Belt..... 1.50

In the above case the selling price must be taken for one belt.

of the quantities quoted—fractions thereof not considered.

This applies to dress goods, laces, knives, forks, etc., etc.

In a range of prices for the value of goods with only one selling price, the highest value may be taken, thus:

No. 50 and \$1.10 Books..... 25c

1 Book..... 1.10

Regular Price Bargain Price Saved

In a range of prices for both the value and selling price, the lowest worth price must be taken for the lowest selling price, and so on up, but only one can be taken from that item, thus:

Leather Belt, \$2.00, \$1.00, \$1.50..... 50c, 75c, 1.50

In the above cases either price can be taken, but the corresponding selling price must be used, and then only one belt.

Regular Price Bargain Price Saved

Leather Belt..... 2.00 1.00 1.00

Leather Belt..... 1.50 1.00 1.50

That is, only one of the above can be used.

In buying articles that are quoted as being worth \$2.00 a pair and selling for 50c each the worth price must be halved to make the item admissible.

In cases of ties for any of the awards the list having the greatest number of items purchased will determine the successful contestant.

If they all have the same number of items, then the list received first will be entitled to the award.

All letters must bear the St. Louis postmark of not later than 12 o'clock noon Saturday of each week. Letters left at Republic office must be deposited before 12 o'clock noon Saturday.

Inquiries will be answered to anything not herein specified, if self-addressed envelope is sent, but must be addressed "Inquiry Department," Uncle Eke O'Nomical, The Republic, but no personal interviews can be granted.

UNCLE EKE O'NOMICAL.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF AWARDS.

Awards will be made to the seven persons making the greatest saving in the SUPPOSED EXPENDITURE OF SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS in making selections of bargains from the advertisements in The Wednesday Republic of June 15 of the following:

Wm. Barr Dry Goods Co.
Georgia-Stimson Fur. and Carpet Co.
Werner Bros.

A. A. Aal Cloak Co.
Grand-Leader.
Mills & Averill.
Scarritt-Comstock Furn. Co.

The May Co.
Henry Walker Furniture Co.
Hellrung & Grimm.
St. Louis House Furn. Co.

Wherever possible one article at least must be selected from each of the above stores' advertisements, but as many more may be chosen from those same advertisements as the contestant may deem wise to save the most money. So the reader is asked to become one of "The Bargain Hunters" and select his supposed purchases from the ADVERTISEMENTS of the stores mentioned above.

REMEMBER, YOU DON'T HAVE TO SPEND ANY REAL MONEY.

Uncle Eke is a busy man and cannot grant personal interviews.

Address all letters for the contest to
UNCLE EKE O'NOMICAL,
The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.

BADGE OF VALOR ON JAPAN BREASTS

Order of Golden Kite Bestowed Upon Soldiers Who Distinguished Themselves.

ORIGIN OF THE MEDAL.

Heroic Service Order Established by Imperial Decree on the Strength of an Old Legend.

San Francisco, June 11.—Of all decorations in the gift of the Mikado, none is so highly prized by the Japanese as that of the distinguished service order of the Golden Kite. Some, in fact, most of the others, are more attractive to the casual eye, if one may judge by the beautiful displays upon the breasts of those that have been bestowed. Samurai or helped in a ministerial sense to guide the station to her present eminence, but to the fighting men of Japan none other is so dear as that modest-looking medal, the badge of valor in the face of the foe, the order of the Golden Kite.

The decoration is a small, indented oval of a beautiful green enamel, upon which is placed a golden kite surmounting crossed swords of purple enamel. The medal is suspended from the breast by a green ribbon; and its gift is as rare as that of the much-coveted Victoria cross of Great Britain. There are seven classes of the order, and each grade dignified with a name of honor and the recipient. Its bestowal generally takes the decorated to the peerage, if he be not already there, and sometimes carries with it a substantial bounty in the shape of a pension. This pension, however, seems to have gone, with one exception, only to the Princess of the Imperial family that have been decorated; suggesting, thereby, the delicate tact so common among the higher classes of the Japanese.

Three of the officers who participated in the first successful torpedo boat attack upon the Russian fleet in Port Arthur won the distinguished service order of the

Golden Kite, and well they deserved it, for the undertaking deserved all of the desperate courage of a forlorn hope. To one of those men, the engineer officer whose right arm, as it is said, proved fatal a few hours afterwards, the news of the Emperor's gift was speeding by wireless telegraph as he lay in the hospital, and aboard the Chinese hospital ship, home-bound.

The origin of the order is decidedly picturesque. In the memorable naval engagement, long commonly known as the battle of Tsushima, the Japanese fleet, under Admiral Togo, defeated the Russian fleet, under Admiral Rozhanski, on May 27, 1905.

At the close of the day, as the Takachiho, battle-stained and begrimed, rested after that awful struggle, something flashed seaward from the sky, and, after a moment's hovering, a large bird of prey, a hawk, was seen to perch upon the rigging of the ship.

The bird was a hawk, and it was the belief that it was a heaven-sent messenger, and gave it to the care of the Emperor.

When the fleet returned to Taidongang, Commander Saito Mitsu was sent by the Emperor to congratulate the fleet upon its signal victory. On hearing from Captain Nomura, Tel of the Takachiho about the kite, he took the bird back with him to the Imperial military headquarters, where he had the honor of presenting the hawk to his Majesty.

The bird was named Takachiho, after the vessel upon which it had alighted, and had it placed with some little ceremony in the Imperial gardens at Tokyo.

To the lover of omens, the coincidence of the bird alighting upon the particular ship it did—for "Takachiho" is especially significant in the legendary history of Japan—was deemed unusually propitious. Takachiho is the name of the place where the divine ancestor first set his foot on descending to Japan, and the kite, seemingly coming straight from the sky and alighting upon the namesake ship of that ancient halcyon, seemed fraught as a messenger of praise to the battle-stained warriors of the Mikado's fleet.

On the strength of the old legend and the coming of the bird the Mikado established by Imperial decree, in November of 1894, the distinguished service order of the Golden Kite, and declared that it should be given only to those of the army and the navy that should make themselves conspicuous by signal acts of great gallantry and valor in battle or before the enemy.

It is significant of the great reserve with which the order has been given that of the many gallant actions during the war between China and Japan the decoration was bestowed in less than forty instances.

Actress Arrested for Speeding.

Miss Grace Belmont of No. 345 Delmar avenue, an actress playing at the Odon, was arrested yesterday in Forest Park, charged with exceeding the speed limit. She was taken to the station by the patrolman who arrested her, where she gave bond for \$50 to appear in court. Judge Baum of No. 215 Laveau avenue was sworn on the bond. She said that the policeman was behind her when she was arrested.